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# New-Pork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1896.

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is reasserted in London that Sir Julian Pauncefote has instructions which will lead to an amicable settlement of the Venezuelan controversy. —— A rumor of Lord Balisbury's illness caused great excitement for a time in London. —— The American Line steamer Paris was sighted off the Scilly Islands at 5 p. m. yesterday.

DOMESTIC .- Major McKinley received more than a score of delegations from widely separated States, to which he made eighteen speeches —— President Cleveland summarily removed United States District-Attorney Clayton of Alabama, who is running for Congress ton of Alabama, who is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket. —— Receivers were appointed for the property of the Bay State Gas Company in Pennsylvania. —— All the leading college teams played football games. —— Thomas B. Reed was mable to go on with his speaking tour in the West on account of the collapse of his voice. —— Justice Herrick, in Albany, decided that James S. Sherman was the states. Benthliean nomine for Congress in the regular Republican nominee for Congress in the Oneida-Herkimer District.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Governor Altgeld announced that William Waldorf Astor Intends to erect a fine office building on the plot now occupied by the Exchange Court Building.

Henry E. Abbey died. — Cardinal Satolit sailed for England on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

— The chapel was consecrated and the other new buildings of St. Luke's Hospital were dedicated by Bishop Potter and other bishops and priests. — Winners at Morris Park: Tom Cromwell, Set Fast, Gotham, Belmar, Patrol, Merry Prince. — Stocks were dull and heavy. THE WEATHER. — Forecast for to-day: Threatening, possibly with local showers in the morning; clear during day. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 53%.

Failure of a train boy or dealer to have The Tribune should always be reported.
Suburban residents receive the regular city edition of The Tribune with their own home news edded, two journals in one.

The Tribune, the original McKinley and Hobart
paper, has now 1,500,000 readers per week.

# THE BOY ON EXHIBITION.

All serious political interest in the Boy Orator's campaign died long ago. From the very beginning his defeat has been strongly probable. For weeks past it has been certain, or as nearly certain as anything can be in politics. There is reason for hope, and, indeed, for expectation, that his defeat will be so crushing and decisive as forever thereafter to eliminate him and his coparceners and their villanous schemes from the practical problems of National politics. That hope will be realized if every believer in honest money and honest government works earnestly to that end until the closing of the polls, and if every American citizen, without fear or favor, votes for what he knows to be right and true. Bryanism, with its cynical dishonesty, its malice and class hatreds, and its vicious appeal to all that is least worthy in human nature and least desirable in civil affairs, is not to be conceived as a permanent force of material magnitude in the politics of this or of any other enlightened na-

A certain amount of personal interest in the Juvenile Repudiator still survives, bowever. It is true, he has so long been making a show of himself, and so unlevely and uninspiring a show, that most people are becoming exceedingly weary of him. Nevertheless, the show is not exhausted. There are still some more phases of his shallow and meretricious nature to be revealed, and each new incident of political activity affords him a new opportunity for self-exposure, and it may be well, even at the risk of satiety and nausea, for the people to go through with the object lesson to the end. They will scarcely, one may well believe, desire or need another such in this generation.

From the beginning of the campaign, almost every day some wanton forgery or falsehood has been put forth by the Popocratic "literary bureau." That these are as stupid as they are faire does not make the guilt of issuing them one whit less. It is not presumed that the escent Anarchist himself invents them. or directly participates in the publishing of them. He is too busy with his speechmaking. and too well satisfied with the smug sophistries and coarse buffoonery he is daily emitting from the stump. At least he must be cognizant of them and acquiescent in them. It is inconceivable that he should be ignorant of what his chief lieutenants are doing in his behalf, or that the latter should persist in courses of conduct which he disapproves. There is no injustice, then, but simple truth in saving he has revealed himself as a man who is willing to profit by falsehood and forgery. That is not the type of man commonly found, hitherto, in the Presidential chair.

The latest exposition of him, and by no means the least offensive, is in respect of fusion. In a considerable number of States fusion has been effected between the Popocrats and the lists, and upon that fact the last lingerng hopes of the Bryantte rainbow-chasers are meed. Now, let it be borne in mind that the Infant Prodigy, ever since he declared he was not a Democrat and then accepted a so-called ocratic nomination, has been a great stickler for straight-out partisanship. He has had no feeling but detestation for bolters, none but contempt for fusionists. Moreover, he not long ago kept the wires hot with telegraphic that he would never, never, never t nomination on a ticket that did not hear the name of Mr. Sewall. But he has formally and unreservedly, accepted nomina-

Mr. Sewall's name, but that does bear in its place the name of a man who is running in bitterest opposition to Mr. Sewall. And in every State-some seventeen of them-in which fusion has been effected, he has deliberately sold out his partner on the Chicago ticket for his own personal advantage. That, too, is a revelation of such character as has not hitherto been thought appropriate for a President to possess.

There are still two weeks before election. In how many other contemptible and detestable lights will Mr. Bryan in that time be able to exhibit himself?

#### THE DUTY OF THE PULPIT.

During the War for the Union patriotic clergymen did not need to be reminded that the defence of their country was a moral issue, which not only might be but ought to be preached from their pulpits. It is a satisfaction to learn from week to week that they recognize in the present electoral contest a combat between right and wrong, in which every consideration growing out of their relations to society requires them to take part. They do not ask permission to speak for National honesty and order, nor apologize for bringing politics into the pulpit. Indeed, in the true sense it is not a question of politics which so many of them are discussing before their people. The most rigid construction of a Christian minister's limitations has never excluded the Eighth Commandment and the Golden Rule from the list of appropriate texts. The latter includes the former in its comprehensive precept, but the more specific mandate is first suggested by the Chicago platform. To justify part payment as the full discharge of a debt is to justify robbery, and engraft an amendment on the Decalogue. It is precisely that which a political party deliberately proposed in July and hopes to accomplish in November. To arouse envy and hatred, to plead oppression and urge reprisals, are not to do unto others as you would have them to do unto you. But that is the abominable doctrine which Bryan is seeking to incul-

Three Sundays, including to-day, remain before election for the preaching of righteousness from American pulpits. We hope they will be improved to the uttermost by American clergymen, who will never have a better opportunity or a clearer call to proclaim the law and the Gospel.

#### GETTING HOT AND TANGLED.

At one of Mr. Bryan's stopping places in Michigan, on Friday, he used as a text for his remarks a clipping from a local newspaper, in which a citizen of the town was reported as saying that he had for over ten years loaned money to the amount of \$20,000 to farmers, on mortgages, the interest on which was in many cases in arrears, he having granted extensions on account of the hard times. But he said that, in case of Bryan's election and the triumph of free silver, he should require immediate payment. Well, why shouldn't he? He had loaned \$20,000 in good money, worth a hundred cents to the dollar. Why shouldn't he get it back in the same coin? Why should he wait until the initiation of the Bryan policy made it possible for his debtors to pay him, principal and interest, in a debased currency worth only half the amount he had loaned? He was taking Mr. Bryan at his own word. Was not that perambulating statesman telling all the farmers who owe money on mortgages that under the free coinage of silver money would be so plenty that the burden of their indebtedness would be lessened by half? What intelligent business man would sit still and wait for a consummation like that? Who would not say, "Give me back my good money, and give it to me quick"?

But the Boy Orator, commenting on this elipping, said: "My friends, I want to denounce the money-lender who attempts to use his mort "gages to intimidate American citizens, and say "that that man does not deserve to live in a land "of liberty where men are free and have a right "to liberty." That is to say, the man who has leaned good movey and wants to be paid in the same coin does not deserve to live in a land of liberty if he calls in his loans before Mr. Bryan is intrusted with the power to cut the debt in two, to his pecuniary loss and the advantage of the debtor. Mr. Bryan denounces all such men and is quite hot about it. "Are not men free here!" he shouts; and "Do they not have a right to liberty?" Free? Yes. But not free to borrow a hundred cents and discharge the debt with fifty. A right to liberty? Yes. All have that; but not a right to the liberty of cheating their

Having denounced the beartless money-lender, he proceeded to say that the clipping which was the text for his denunciation had been sent to him by a man who had always been a Republican, but who owed a morigage of \$1,000 on a farm which had been worth \$3,000, and expected to lose it if the gold standard was continued. He was consequently going to vote for Bryan and free silver in the expectation that he would be able to discharge the \$1,000 mortgage with \$500 in silver. This would be a great advantage to him. Nobody would suffer loss except the credhor. And really, when you come to that, what business had he to have \$1,000 anyway? He is a capitalist, and necessarily an oppressor of the masses, and it only serves him right to take away half his "ill-gotten gains" and give them to the oppressed borrower. It's as simple as lying and as easy as rolling off a log. Only, after all, it is not so plain how the farmer is to get his \$500 with which to discharge his \$1,000 mort gage. For Mr. Bryan says that free coinage will put the price of silver up to \$129 an ounce, at which price the silver dollar will be as hard to get as the gold dollar or its equivalent under the gold standard. The "honest farmer" would do well to consider this aspect of the subject before voting for Bryan and free coinage. It would be a sad case if the "honest farmer," after yielding to the temptation which Mr. Bryan holds out to him to cheat his creditor, should find, after all, that he had sacrificed his integrity and his self-respect and gained nothing by it.

The Boy Orator is talking too much for his own good. He is getting angry and denunciatory, and, worse than all, is tangling himself up in the most absurd and silly self-contradictions.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR M'KANE. Another effort is to be made to secure the pardon of John Y. McKane, and if the current reports can be trusted, it will be a more strenuous effort than any hitherto put forth in behalf of the deposed "boss" of Gravesend. There will be, it is said, a special endeavor to bring social influence to bear, and in general to arouse sympathy for an unfortunate fellow-mortal who has been more sinned against than sinning. It is even affirmed that an appeal will be made to Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who as prosecutor was largely instrumental in having McKane sent to Sing Sing, to induce him to sign the petition for parden, or, at any rate, to interpose no objection in case Mr. Morton is inclined to lend a willing ear to his petitioners. It will be asserted, so we are informed, that McKane was convicted of crimes he did not commit; that the punishment imposed on him was too severe; that he was "railroaded" to prison; that he has been a model prisoner; that his health is breaking down; that he was a devoted husband and father, and his family are in need of his personal care and sup-

Indeed, a pretty case is made out on pape in favor of the chief actor in one of the most flagrant political crimes in the history of the State. Previous appeals to Governor Morton, notwithstanding they were backed up, in one case at least, by clergymen, have been in

they will not have the ghost of a chance when Frank S. Black is seated in the Governor's chair. The man who was foremost in the movement that sent Bartholomew Shea to the electric chair cannot be expected to regard with clemency or compassion one found guilty of a foul crime against the elective franchise.

Not a single valid reason for extending unusual elemency to McKane has been produced. He was fairly and rightly convicted, and his conviction was affirmed on appeal. The coming petition in his behalf should be treated as those heretofore presented have been. The pardon of McKane would have a distinct effect in nullifying what has been gained with so much difficulty in purifying the politics of the State.

# REPUBLIC AND RESTORATION.

That was surely a maladroit impulse which led a writer in the current number of "Macmillan's Magazine" to speculate upon "The French Royalists" and the possibilities of an Orleanist restoration. The article is interesting enough, and contains some profitable suggestions. But it should have appeared, if at all, at another time than this. "The hour for a royalist restoration," thinks the writer, "has not yet come; but it may be that the man has, in the person of the present Duke of Orleans, whose restoration is not the improbable event that many might suppose." In support of which latter theory various circumstances are reviewed, which are deemed to be making for the dissolution of the Republic, and preparing the way for the setting up of a practical, businesslike monarch. There has been much talk of that kind for many years. Once it had a much stronger basis of plausibility than can be conceded to it now. On two or three occasions, indeed, it seemed so near fulfilment that one could in fancy

The sceptred Giants come and go, And shake their shadowy crowns, and say: always feared it would be so." "We But year after year has made it ring more hollow, until this latest utterance seems only a mocking echo of long silent threats.

First, they said only a monarchy could restore social order and prosperity. But the Republic did so, more promptly and thoroughly than any King or Emperor could have hoped to do. Well. then; but order could not be maintained, and property rights, the basis of prosperity, could not be permanently safeguarded; but the Commune would rise again, and Socialism and Anarchy would soon prevail. To that, too, the lie was given; and when, less than two years ago. the forces of disorder frightened and hounded one President out of office, and boasted that no other would be possible save by their leave, the ready answer was the election of another, who was and is that thing of all most hateful to the mob-a "bourgeois." At any rate, the Republic was and must be irreligious. But the Vatican has given it its fullest sanction and support. Finally, they urged that under the Republic France must always be isolated, boycotted, unrecognized, without allies and without influence in the council of nations. That, too, has now been effectively and forever answered.

For, apart from and above all else, that is the supreme significance of the visit of the Russian Czar. Absolutism has recognized and even fraternized with democracy. The arch-enemy of republicanism has vindicated the Republic. France is no longer to be beycotted. She is to be courted. She is fully recognized by the highest authority. She is no lorger to be isolated. She has entered upon the strongest alliance of the century-an alliance at which the rest of Europe trembles, and which gives her a predominance in Continental politics she has not had before since the time of Bonaparte. very Power which a few years ago would have gone to war to prevent the establishment of the Republic now voluntarily removes the last possible objection to the perpetuity of the Republie. That is the service the Czar has just done to France. After that, what ground is there for talking of a royalist restoration? What could a monarchy give France which she has not now? Stability? The Republic has already lasted longer than any other régime for a hundred years. Prosperity? She is the richest nation on the Continent. Colonial expansion? She has gained more territory in twenty-five republican years than in twenty-five monarchical decades. Alliances? She has concluded the strongest in modern history. Pomp and pageantry? She has just enjoyed such, under her "bourgeois" President, as King or Emperor never knew. No; this is no time for talking of royalist restorations. The Republic has long been secure. Its legitimacy is now recognized and its stability conceded by the greatest anti-republican Power in the world. The crowns and thrones may as well be sent to the lumber-room. They will not again be wanted.

# RELIGION IN NEW-YORK.

The religious and sociological canvass of this ity, which has just been finished by the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, has brought out some suggestive facts. It is shown that New-York is in advance of all other American cities in density of population, and, in fact some districts in it have a greater population per acre than any of the great cities of the world. South of the Harlem River the density per acre last year was 129.2 per cent, against 125.2 in Paris, 113.6 in Berlin, 67.8 in Tokio, and 59.1 in London. This seems to indicate the difficult character of religious work in New-York. Not only have the churches an enormously large number of people to take care of, assuming that the population of the city is at least nominally Christian, but a large percentage of the population are foreigners, who must be reached, if at all, in their own tengue, and in many cases by methods very different from those employed in reaching English-speaking people.

In order to get at some concrete facts, th Federation made a detailed canvass of that portion of the city lying west of Eighth-ave. and between Forty-third and Fifty-third sts. This district has a total population of 39,929, of whom 33,891 were canvassed, and it has twelve churches. Of the number canvassed there were 27 nationalities, 8,177 families with 31,495 members, including 7,815 boys and 7,443 girls. In addition to these there were 1.518 male and 878 female boarders. Of this total of 33,891, 10,657 were wage-earners and 2,017 Sunday workers Of the 15,258 children 11,114 were baptized 8.654 were of Sunday-school age (from five to twenty years), and 5,218 were in the Sunday-school and 3,436 out. Of the 6,036 children of public-school age (five to fourteen), 4,217 were in the schools and 1,850 out. The non-church members numbered 15,-612; the church members, 18,279 The church attendants were 15,415; the non-church attendants, 18,476. The total number of baths for the entire district was 1,037, or one for every eight families.

The erection of a church building in any locality is not undertaken, as a rule, until there s a demand for it. But apparently that is not always the true policy in a city; for the canvass shows that when churches are remote from the people, the people are absent from the churches. Although the population in this district is very dense, the district is weak in churches, and what is true of it is, in a measure, true of other districts of the city.

An interesting feature of the Federation's re port is its treatment of the question, How shall the Church reach the non-churchgoers? It proposes that in the district already referred to the different Christian denominations shall take

tion on a ticket that not only does not bear | vain. The reason why he is to be pestered again active steps to reach those outside the Church, is plain enough. McKane's friends know that each denomination agreeing to work in a section. The suggestion is good as far as it goes, and doubtless all the different churches would be glad to carry it out. But the root of the difficulty is how to overcome the opposition or indifference of non-churchgoers. Even the Roman Catholic Church, which is more highly organized than any Protestant church, and can use appeals that Protestantism does not recognize as Scriptural or legitimate, is not able to hold all its members, or recover those who have strayed away. But one thing is certain. If Christianity is to hold New-York at all, it will have to give over working at cross purposes on purely denominational lines. The idea of co-operative and united effort, at least up to a certain point, which is the aim of the Federation, is the only feasible idea. In fact, it ought to have been put in operation long ago. As it is, a multitude of people have been drifting away from Christianity, until now the problem of getting them back is one that will fully tax the wisdom and patience of the churches.

#### 18 IT 80f

To judge from what is often said and heard in these days, a multitude of persons who have lived long in New-York are convinced that the city has recently undergone a remarkable and disagreeable metamorphosis. Familiar as they are with metropolitan life, or as they have thought themselves to be, they are bewildered and almost appalled by the conditions which surround them. Their friends and the houses they know may not have changed significantly, but the rush and roar have increased to an amazing extent; have been doubled, it seems to them, or even quadrupled. The streets and shops are thronged with hurrying, agitated people, apparently bent on errands of life and death. Every public conveyance holds a mob of which the individual units struggle for breath and a foothold until they have been compressed into a solid mass under the compulsion of an anxious and excited, but imperious, conductor. The new tyranny of the bieyele has usurped thoroughfares that were once retired and tranquil, and made a distressing draft on prudence and alertness in neighborhoods where lately it was safe to stroll and be absent-minded. And worse, perhaps, than all, the low roar of traffic, which was scarcely heard, and which, when heard, was not unpleasant, has swelled into a horrible combination of sounds incapable of blending.

All this and more is being said by many resi dents of New-York who are not old enough to have worn their nerves out, but who have lived here long enough to know what they are talking about. Are they right? And if they are, what is the cause of the tumult that distracts them? Is the cable-car the chief sinner? Is the development of population out of proportion to the space it has to move in? Would there be an appreciable diminution of the din if the strident bicycle gong were to disappear as suddenly as it came? Are building operations so extensive and the substitution of metals for wood so general as to explain the unwonted noise and motion to a considerable extent? Have manners degenerated so far as to convert the decorous pursuit of personal aims into a wild scramble for the first chance? Does anybody know? Here are several important indrums to which we have never heard satisfactory answers. And here is another still more important: If it really is a case of going from bad to worse, is the worst inevitable?

## CHINA'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Li Hung Chang's visit to Europe and America has called attention sharply to China's finances They are not in a satisfactory state. Indeed they are in so bad a state that the hope of improving them was the one paramount considera ion which prevailed upon the aged statesmar o undertake so arduous a journey. He has tried to persuade the Governments of the Great Powers to consent to a modification of treaties which will permit China to increase her tariff rates and thus increase her revenue. How far he has succeeded is not yet known. It has been rumored that the British Government agreed to a raising of the tariff provided that the "likin," or provincial tariff, be abolished-that is, that the Em dre adopt such a system as the American, with free trade between the provinces and a uniform imperial tariff against all the outside world. Whether the Chinese Government would or could make such an arrangement is another and some what doubtful question. What is certain is that China must have a larger revenue, and that she ought to have a better financial system all around than her present antiquated hotehpoteh,

The increase of revenue is needed on many accounts. One of these is sufficient, however, to make it imperative-to wit, the debt incurred be cause of the Japanese war. China now for the first time has a considerable foreign debt. It amounts to fully \$200,000,000. That is small, compared with the debts of other nations. It is a mere trifle, compared with the stupendous potentialities of wealth which the Chinese Empire contains. Nevertheless, it is a heavy burden for the Imperial Government to bear under its present financial system, or lack of system. The interest and sinking-fund charges must be \$14,000. 000 or more a year, and that is a good deal to add to the Chinese budget. Just what the total revenues of the Empire are is not known. No part of them is made public excepting that from maritime customs, and the opium "likin," which amounts to about \$17,000,000 a year. The debt charges will therefore consume the bulk of the customs receipts. What LI wanted to do was to get the Powers to agree to an increase of customs to nearly double the present amount, so that the debt charges could be met therefrom and still a balance be left as large as the present total. If this is not done, there will have to be an increase of taxation in some other direction, and that will be an awkward thing to effect.

After the customs the chief sources of revenue, apart from the "likin," are the land and salt taxes. The former ranges from 75 cents to 83.25 an acre, and has so long been fixed that an attempt to increase it would probably provoke a revolution. It is supposed to yield about \$16,000,000 a year. The salt tax affects so many strong vested interests that an increase of it could hardly be effected. It yields perhaps \$8,000,000 a year. Then there are the rice tax, the native customs and the license system, which all together yield about \$9,000,000 a year. It would not be practicable at present to increase them sufficiently to meet the debt charges. The one remaining source of revenue is the "likin," which is an inter-provincial and local tariff on all goods transported from place to place, whether native or foreign. This is supposed to amount to \$9,000,000 a year, but it varies greatly from year to year, and is the item in the budget most susceptible of increase. It is, however, especially odious to foreign traders, and, with the greater freedom of trade assured by the Treaty of Simonoseki, has now become more objectionable than ever. Li Hung Chang sees this, and would doubtless like to abolish it, as the British Govern nent suggests. But how can be cut off \$9,000. 000 from a total revenue of less than \$60,000,000 at a time when demands upon it have been increased by \$14,000,000? Of course a revenue of \$60,000,000 is absurdly

small for an Empire of 350,000,000 people. But the taxpayers are muleted in a much greater sum, the rest of which goes into the pockets of local and provincial officials. For such an end the financial system of the Empire is admirably designed. Once a year the Peking Government sends a note to the provincial viceroys, telling each how much revenue his province must furnish. He may raise it as he pleases, the favorite

medium being, of course, the "likin." Some of the provinces are so poor that they can pay nothing-such as Yun-Nan, Kwang-Si, Kwei-Shan and Kan-Su. Others, such as some of the mari time provinces and those along the lower Yang-Tse, are rich and pay much. Generally speaking, the local tax-collector exacts all he can from his victims, sends to the Viceroy what the latter requires and keeps the rest for himself. The Viceroy in turn sends to Peking what it demands and keeps the rest for himself, and he usually keeps more than he sends. The land and salt taxes are fixed by the Imperial Government, but each Viceroy has control of the 'likin" in his province, and puts it as high as he pleases-which means, as high as the traders will stand. Of course each province has also to raise its own revenue for its own local needs, and some of them have to contribute to the support of their poorer neighbors. Not one cent of what is sent to Peking ever returns to the provinces.

What is needed in China, evidently, is a thorough reorganization of the financial system of the Empire on a modern, businesslike and honest basis. It would be easily possible thus to double the revenues without in the least increasing the burdens of the taxpayers. It is grotesque for such an Empire to be compelled to borrow from abroad a paltry \$200,000,000, and to be in desperate straits to meet the interest on such a loan. Sound financial administration is really the foremost need of the day in China, and it will be well if, through his travels, Li Hung Chang shall have been persuaded of that fact, and moved to put it into effect; though it is to be feared the example of America, with one of the leading political parties campaigning for every sort of financial unsoundness and rascality, is not much calculated to encourage him to that

Arthur M. Dodge, who died on Friday night after a long iliness, endured with cheerful fortitude, was an example of perfect fidelity in all the relations of life. He was generous, joyous, hospitable, affectionate. He dearly loved his family, his home, his friends, his college and his country. He was always helpful to his fellow-men, less by a conscious effort than through the sweetness of a nature that could not be unkind. His death will grieve many hearts and sadden many lives.

Good football weather yesterday, and well improved on numerous "gridirons."

With an eminent English statesman talking as Sir Edward Clarke did last week, a mere American may perhaps be pardoned for declining to concede in advance England's full claim in Venezuela.

The roll of electors is now made up. No man an vote whose name is not on it. But even those whose names are on it may forfeit their right to vote by changing places of residence between now and election day. Let no friend of honest money and good government do this. The registration has been the heaviest on record. Let the voting be correspondingly heavy, and the majority for McKinley and the 100-cent dollar simply overwhelming.

Bryan would not have been successful as a theatre press agent. He is too modest, taciturn and unimaginative

The bitter cry of the curates of the Anglican Church is again brought to the attention of the public, this time 'y "The London Times. Many of them, it is said, receive such miserable stipends that they are on the verge of starvaon, while others are obliged to put their daughters into domestl, service. Allowing for a certain amount of rhetorical exaggeration, there is no doubt that the lower clergy of the Church are underpaid. Curiously enough, however, the Wesleyan Metnodists of England, most of whose clergy receive adequate salaries, report a falling off in the number of ministerial candidates. It is greatly to the credit of the ill-paid ciergy of the English Church that they themselves utter no complaints. It is other people who give voice to their "cry."

Altgeld, Sheehan and Danforth, What group! Free bomb-throwing, defaulting in public funds, and contempt of court.

The colored picture which every reader of

The Tribune will receive to-day has been issued for the special benefit of the many friends of the old "Recorder," to whom a plate of this sort was regularly issued every Sunday. We doubt if there is a newsdealer in this whole part of the country who has not added to his Tribune business a part of the old "Recorder" sale; and old and new readers are so inextricably blended in the large orders for to-day's Sunday Tribune that no distinction can be made, and the picture is given to all. Next Sunday and thereafter, in place of the picture, a permanent feature will be added to the attractions of The Sunday Tribune-a feature long in contemplation and at last brought into practical shape. This will be a Serio-Comic Supplement of sixteen pages, printed on fine paper, some of the pages in colors, devoted to wit, humor and satire, and containing a profusion of political cartoons, halftone pictures, pen drawings and the keenest hits in the foreign illustrated press, with a cartoon portrait of some prominent personage, American or foreign, a novelette, several pages of amusing reading matter, a page for the little folks, and other entertaining features. It is believed that this will be the most complete and interesting Art Supplement ever issued with a New-York paper, and alone fully equal to many pictorial publications, which sell for a dime The Sunday Tribune will strive, with the accession of its many new friends, to strengthen its old position as pre-eminently the paper of the home and the one most valuable, not only to decent readers, but to advertisers in legitimate and honorable lines of enterprise.

"The Eight Hour Herald," of Chicago, an organ of organized labor, condemns the attempt to array class against class as pernicious. Employers and employes, it says, are as dependent upon each other as is the fate of the Government upon both. Thus one by one the elements in the community to which Mr. Bryan is making his demagogic appeals are falling away from him.

It was Thomas Davis, the poet of the Young Ireland movement, who wrote:

For freedom comes from God's right hand, And needs a godly train,

And righteous men must make our land A nation once again These lines are called up by memory when

one reads the talk of "patriots" like Tynan, the self-proclaimed "No. 1." This man, professing to speak for Irish Nationalists, says that "the blows that struck down Cavendish and Burke were struck by the Irish race," thus hurling at the sons of Erin as foul a calumny as was ever charged against them by their bitterest enemies No decent and sane Irishman had any sympathy with the butchers who killed in cold blood two unoffending men, but it was then, and is now, the policy of the anti-Irish to circulate such statements as those made by Tynan. No man who ever had the confidence of the Irish people believed in or countenanced murder-not even those Hotspurs who were willing to risk their lives in an unequal combat with England's forces on the field of battle. Ireland may some day be a free and independent republic, or she may have under the British flag the same measure of self-government that each of our States enjoys, but she will never reach either position through the medium of dynamite nor the blatant vaporings of men who impudently as sume to speak for a race so that they may attribute to it feelings and sentiments calculated

to allenate the sympathy of all brave and gen-

erous men. The Irish people are not murde and they have a right to treat as enemies the who say that they are.

#### PERSONAL.

Deacon and Mrs. Isaac Selleck celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of October 14, at golden wedding on the evening of October 14, at their home in Darien, Conn. The couple received the hearty congratulations of a large number of friends, mostly immediate relatives, with many presents. This is the fifth golden wedding on Mr. Selleck's side, including that of her parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Selleck are grandchildren of Deacon Joseph Mather, an active officer in the War of the Revolution, and great-grandchildren of the Rev. Dr. Moses Mather; also lineal descendants of the Rev. Michard Mather, who came from England in its and settled in Dorchester, Mass. and who was the progenitor of the large and influential family of Mathers, including the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather, Governor of the Massachusetts colony and president of Haryard College, as well as the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather.

A London journal says that the latest hobby of William Morris was the collection of old manuscripts and missals, and the collection on the shelves at Kelmscott House, made in a very short shelves at Kelmscott House, made in a very short time, is one of the best in existence. Last year he bought a copy of the Sarum missal, done in the fourteenth century, with a different border printed round each page, a mighty volume, which he called his cathedral. He had a wonderful memory, and this, with his great faculty of observation, gave him an unrivalled storehouse on which to draw for his artistic work. He could describe the details of a particular page of a manuscript which he had not seen for thirty years. At the reception given to Archbishop Martinelli

on Tuesday by the professors of the Catholic Uni-versity in Washington the Delegate made a short address, in which he said: "You expected me to make an extended address, but you can see how make an extended address, but you can see how difficult it would be for me to speak in a language not my own. I only wish to express to you the pleasure I feel to-day at being among you, and to profess to you my great interest in all that concerns the welfare of the university. Three years ago I came to see the different houses of my order of St. Augustine in the United States. I came then as a private individual, interested in all that concerns the Church. To-day I come in my official capacity to see the plant sprung from the seed sown before. Moreover, I believe it destined to become a great tree, under the shade of which will repose the seekers of truth."

The letter towns the money of the man of the seed the seekers of truth."

The latest journals from Naples assert, upon what they say is the highest authority, that Verdi has given up his work on the opera "Re Lear," and that for many reasons he will leave it a post-humous and unfinished achievement. The papers add that the maestro is putting the finishing touches to an oratorio to be suing by large choral masses; it is said to be in the style of the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Transcript" tells a good story about consignment of goods made in Germany to a large Boston china store. A representative had ordered in that country a variety of goods, and among them & lot of cups, which are beautifully labelled, "To M; Brother," "To a Friend," and so on through the list of human relationships. He had ordered with the rest a lot of mustache cups; they were well and duly made, but great was his astonishment when the consignment arrived to find the greater number of the cups so contrived to protect the beverage against the masculine hirsute adornment labelled thus: "To My Bister," "To My Mother," "To My Wife," "To My Betrothed!"

The vital statistics clerk felt rather than heard his visitor enter the office. He looked up from the desk and beheld a cadaverous and woe-begone indi-vidual, in whose eyes was the feverish glitter of one to whose lids sleep cometh not. "Poor Commission three doors to the right," said the official glibly.

Poor Commission of the Poor Commission. I want to e official glibly. I don't want the Poor Commission. I want to e you." said the intruder, with something very to defiance in his voice, and yet with that underne of despair that aroused the sympathy of the

the deliable of despair that aroused the sympathy of the clerk.

"And what can I do for you?" asked the latter.

"It isn't what you can do for me, but what I can do for you," responded the visitor. "I've been trying to do altogether too much, and I've got to have a rest. I don't belong to no untor, and I'm willing to work overtime when it's necessary, but I'll be blamed if you ain't trottin' me a heat that 'ud distance anybody but me. I've got to have shorter hours and a day off once in a while, an' if I don't not be in the control of the c

hours and a day off once in a while, an it I dust get 'em I'il quit, see?"
"But, my dear sir, I never saw you before I never employed you. Who are you, anyway," "Me? Oh, I ain't anybody but 'Heart Fallum' That's who I be, an' I mean what I say,"—Chicago Journal. A delegation of Confederate veterans acted

pallbearers the other day in Baltimore at th neral of Frederick McGinnis, colored, who was to body servant of Jefferson Davis.

One Advantage of Being Friendless.—"Get out, you brute!" savagely shouted the dogeatcher to the lone, lorn, desolate cur that was sniffing hungrig at the wagon in which were imprisoned half a dogen or more valuable pugs and poodles on their way to the dog pound.—(Chicago Tribune.

There is no truth in the report that the name of the horse from which William Watson, the poet, recently fell was Pegasus.

A late bishop of a somewhat inquisitorial character once wrote the following query to the church wardens of a parish in his diocese: "Are the conversation and carriage of your clergyman consistent with his holy office?"

The reply was: "We can't say nothing about he convarsion, but he don't keep no kerridge."— (Household Words.

There is a policeman in Chicago who is an active member of the Salvation Army.

Got Them All.-"Skorcher's a perfect wreck." "What alls him?"
"The doctor says he has bicycle heart, bicycle head, bleycle face, bicycle eyes, bicycle teeth and bicycle knees."—(Chicago Record.

William Saunders, the horticulturist of the Agricultural Department, says that most of the trees uprooted by the recent storms were of the soft wood varieties, and also that the trees which have had the tops removed from time to time have subfered most. This, he says, was to be expected; the removal of branches, particularly when the trees are in foliage, destroys a corresponding portion of roots, and otherwise interferes with healthful growth. An examination of these overturned roots will show that they are destitute of vigor and very limited in quantity.

A New Anaesthetic.—Sue—I don't see how you ever had the nerve to have your tooth pulled before a whole class of dental students. Did you scream?

Mayme—I don't know whether I did or not. As soon as the professor tackled the tooth those horristidents set up their college yell and scared me so that I don't even know whether it hurt.—(Indianapolis Journal.

A number of Philadelphia citizens have signed the following petition to the Union Traction Company of that city: "We, the undersigned patrons of the motormen from the severe weather that is ap-proaching by having a storm inclosure of same kind on the front of the car. We ask this not only for the lives of your men, but for our own safely."

Raps for Spirits.—Dukane—I saw Soker sider a drink yesterday. He merely rapped on the bar and the bartender served him without any delay. Gaswell.—That's a way he has, you know. "Does he always rap when he orders drinks" "Only when he wants whiskey. They are spirit raps, you know."—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

Miss Grace Dawes, of La Grange County, Ind. and W. E. Kener, of Milwaukee, are engaged to be married. They are both strong Republicans, and they have agreed in writing that if elected they will seal their courtship in vow of wedlock on November 4, but if defeated the en-gagement is broken. The unique contract furher specifies that neither is ever to marry if Bryan is elected. It is noticed, however, that they are toth going on with the preparations for the wedding.

At the Inquest.—Coroner—Is this man whom you found dead on the railroad track a total strange? Witness (who had been told by the company to be careful in his statements)—No, sor. His leg was gone intoirely. He was a partial stranger.—(Texas

# THE UNWELCOMED ANARCHIST.

The Bess of Tammany looked out From a window in this town; His eyes were liquid as the beer He'd just been pouring down; He had a stogle in his teeth, And on his brow a frown.

"I wish the fool would stay away: But he will come," he said, I told him it would queer the game, And just raise merry Ned; But what in thunder could I do? He won't be drove nor led!"

He looked and listened. Down the street There rose a drunken howl.
"That means that Altgeld's here"-he cheed And ended with a growl, Gazed with a deepening scowl.

(I saw him scowl.) But when the gang Came tumbling up the stair With Altgeld at their head, he flung Big words upon the air, And in his choicest Tammanese